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NOTES ON PERUVIAN DENDROCOLAPTIDAE, CONOPOPHAGIDAE AND RHINOCRYPTIDAE

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The Peruvian forms included in this paper have received such careful taxonomic study by Dr. John T. Zimmer, of the American Museum of Natural History, that I have no comment to make on most of those of which the Academy has representation. However, the localities whence the Academy's specimens were obtained are in every case important to record.

Almost all of the material listed was collected by Melbourne A. Carriker, Jr., who deserves great credit for his splendid field work on behalf of this Academy both in Peru and in Bolivia. Based on his collections 3 Peruvian subspecies of Dendrocolaptidae (of which 2 are recognized in this paper) 1 subspecies of Conopophagidae and 2 subspecies of Rhinocryptidae have been described as new. Among forms of these families known from Peru, the Academy has represented from that country 28 of 43 Dendrocolaptidae, 5 of 8 Conopophagidae, 15 of 17 Rhinocryptidae. Twelve of the 15 forms of Rhinocryptidae belong to the genus *Scytalopus*, and since all of our Peruvian specimens of this difficult genus were submitted to, and subsequently identified by, Dr. Zimmer (cf. Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1044, 1939, pp. 1-18), there is no point in including them in this paper, which concludes my studies of Peruvian mesomyodian families.

I take this opportunity again to express my gratitude to Dr. Zimmer, who has permitted me to examine material in the American Museum of Natural History.

Family **DENDROCOLAPTIDAE** (Wood-hewers)

Dendrocincla tyrannina tyrannina (Lafresnaye)

2 ♂, ♀; Leimebamba, Chira.

These are apparently the first specimens of this species that have been collected in Peru. They appear virtually identical with a series of the nominate race from Colombia and Ecuador. The wing measures from 123.5 to 129.5 mm.; bill 31–36 mm. A male from Leimebamba has a longer bill than any of a series from Colombia, but not quite as long as in the type of "*Dendrocincla macrorhyncha*" Salvadori and Festa from Pun, Ecuador (bill "38 mm."), which probably represents merely an unusually large and pale specimen of the nominate race, for a female in this Academy from the Cordillera Pax, Colombia, very near Pun, is obviously *D. t. tyrannina* (bill 30.5 mm.).

In this connection it is pertinent to mention once again the "giant" example of *Xiphorhynchus l. lachrymosus* (Lawrence) in the Academy's collection that was collected at Garachiné, Darién, Panama, well within the range and not far from the type locality (Lion Hill) of this widespread form (vide Bond and de Schauensee, Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Monog. 6, 1944, p. 35).

Dendrocincla fuliginosa neglecta Todd

5 ♂; Puerto Indiana, Saposoa, Moyobamba, El Tingo (Río Huallaga), San Juan (Chanchamayo).

These skins are evidently referable to *neglecta*. In comparison with Venezuelan specimens of *D. f. phaeochroa* (Berlepsch and Hartert) they are larger and, with the exception of a male from Saposoa, less rufescent both on the upper and under parts. Their wings measure 108–114.5 mm.

Sittasomus griseicapillus aequatorialis Ridgway

2 ♂, 2 ♀; La Laja.

Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus Lafresnaye

8 ♂, 3 ♀; Río Chinchipe, Río Jelashte, Moyobamba, San Juan (Chanchamayo), Eneñas.

Glyphorhynchus spirurus castelnaudii Des Murs

4 ♂, ♀, o; Moyobamba, Puerto Yessup.

Glyphorhynchus spirurus albigularis Chapman

5 ♂, ♀, o; Huacamayo, La Pampa, La Oroya.

Nasica longirostris (Vieillot)

♀; Apayacu (Río Amazonas).

Dendrexetastes rufigula devillei (Lafresnaye)

♂; Shapaja.

This specimen, in addition to a female from Todos Santos (Río Chapare), Bolivia, has the under parts more ochraceous than a male and female in the Academy's collection from Morelia, Colombia. This is particularly evident in the Bolivian skin. However, after comparison with the series of *devillei* in the American Museum of Natural History, I find that all the above skins lie within the range of variation exhibited by this race.

Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus compressirostris Taczanowski

2 ♂, 4 ♀; Leimebamba, Llui.

Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus phaeopygus Berlepsch and Stolzmann

♂, ♀; Huacapistana.

Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus solivagus Bond

♂, ♀; Eneñas (Pichis Trail), San Juan (Chanchamayo).

For a description of this recently described race see "The Auk," vol. 67, 1950, p. 240.

Peters included *solivagus* in his "Check-list of Birds of the World" (vol. 7, 1951, p. 30), but failed to delete "Junín" and "Puno" from the range of *X. p. berlepschi* Snethlage. I have pointed out (*l.c.*) that a male in the collection of the American Museum from the Río Távora in southeastern Peru is intermediate between *solivagus* and *X. p. obsoletus* Todd of Bolivia, and is quite distinct from *berlepschi* of western Brazil.

Dendrocolaptes certhia radiolatus Sclater and Salvin

2 ♂, 2 ♀, o; "Peru," Puerto Indiana, Saposoa.

A male and female from Saposoa are a trifle more rufescent on the dorsal surface and on the under parts than a male from Puerto Indiana, but can be matched in these respects by a male from Morelia, Colombia. The specimen labeled merely "Peru" was collected by the "Hon. J. Randolph Clay, U. S. Minister" in 1858.

Dendrocolaptes picumnus validus Tschudi

3 ♂, 2 ♀; San Juan (Chanchamayo), Eneñas, Puerto Yessup.

The type locality of *validus* is the Chanchamayo region. Two specimens (♂ and ♀) from Morelia, Colombia, identified by de Schauensee as *validus* (Caldasia, vol. 5, no. 24, 1950, p. 649), resemble our Peruvian specimens but are slightly darker.

Xiphorhynchus picus peruvianus (Zimmer)

4 ♂, 2 ♀; Moyobamba, El Tingo (Río Huallaga), Puerto Yessup.

Xiphorhynchus obsoletus palliatus (Des Murs)

♂; Puerto Indiana.

Xiphorhynchus ocellatus chunchotambo (Tschudi)

8 ♂, 6 ♀, 0; Moyobamba, San Juan (Chanchamayo), Eneñas.

Xiphorhynchus ocellatus brevirostris Zimmer

6 ♂, 5 ♀; La Pampa, La Oroya, Huacamayo.

Xiphorhynchus spixii insignis (Hellmayr)

11 ♂, 3 ♀; Saposo, El Tingo, Puerto Yessup.

Xiphorhynchus spixii juruanus (Ihering)

♂, 2 ♀; Huacamayo.

The male is the type of "*X. obsoletus parvimaculatus*" Carriker (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vol. 86, 1934, p. 323). The correct identification of these skins was made by Mr. Carriker (*l.c.*, 1935, p. 353), who compared them with a long series of *X. s. juruanus* from the Río Purús.

Xiphorhynchus guttatus guttatoides (Lafresnaye)

4 ♂, 3 ♀; Saposo, Shapaja, El Tingo, Puerto Yessup.

Xiphorhynchus triangularis triangularis (Lafresnaye)

6 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Jelashte, San Ignacio, Chaupe.

Xiphorhynchus triangularis intermedius Carriker

2 ♀ (including type); Eneñas.

This subspecies is much nearer *bangsi* than *triangularis*. It differs from *bangsi*, of which we have a series from southeastern Peru and Bolivia, in having the under parts browner. The upper parts are a trifle browner than in specimens of *bangsi* from Bolivia, but can be matched in this respect by some skins of that race from southeastern Peru. The pale spotting on the anterior upper parts and on the under parts appears similar in both races.

Xiphorhynchus triangularis bangsi Chapman

5 ♂, ♀; Santo Domingo (Inca Mine), La Oroya.

The dorsal surface in these specimens averages browner (less olive) in comparison with 8 skins from Bolivia, showing an approach to *intermedius*.

Lepidocolaptes souleyetii souleyetii (Des Murs)

4 ♂, 4 ♀; La Laja, Romeros, Olmos.

The Olmos specimens extend the range of this form south to the Department of Lambayeque.

Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger warscewiczii (Cabanis and Heine)

11 ♂, 4 ♀; Leimebamba, Chira, Chaupe, San Ignacio, Utcubamba, Huacapistana.

Four adult males from Huacapistana appear to me indistinguishable from the remainder of the series, for the bills are similar in color, and the pale streaking and general coloration of the under parts are identical.

After examination of the series of this species in the American Museum of Natural History I consider that all specimens from the Department of Junín should be referred to *warscewiczii*, rather than to *L. l. carabayae* Hellmayr. Although there is a slight tendency in the direction of the latter, the majority of these skins cannot be separated from those from northern Peru. Unfortunately no topotypical material of *carabayae*, the race from southeast Peru, is at hand.

After coming to the above conclusion I discovered that Peters likewise had referred the Junín birds to *warscewiczii* (*l.c.*, p. 52), although Zimmer had previously regarded these as *carabayae* (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 753, 1934, p. 21).

Lepidocolaptes albo-lineatus fuscicapillus (Pelzeln)

♂, ♀; Shapaja.

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris zarumillanus Stolzmann

2 ♂; La Laja.

As pointed out by Carriker (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vol. 87, 1935, p. 353), this race has a longer and less decurved bill than *C. t. thoracicus* (Scater). However, I can detect no color differences either in plumage or bill, and the extent of the pale streaking on the mantle is similar in both forms.

I have compared the La Laja skins with specimens of *t. thoracicus* from Naranjo and Bucay, Province of Guayas, Ecuador, in the Academy's collection, and with the series of that race in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris napensis Chapman

2 ♂ ; Chaupe.

Family **CONOPOPHAGIDAE** (Ant-pipits *)**Conopophaga peruviana** Des Murs

♂ ; Puerto Yessup.

Conopophaga ardesiaca saturata Berlepsch and Stolzmann

4 ♂ ; La Oroya.

These birds differ from 4 males of *C. a. ardesiaca* from the Department of La Paz, Bolivia, chiefly in being decidedly darker and browner above without a pronounced olivaceous tinge. The gray of the under parts, including the sides of the head, merely averages darker, but the flanks and under tail-coverts are definitely browner. The skins agree fairly well with the description of *saturata*, a race hitherto known only from the Department of Cusco. The female has not as yet been collected.

Conopophaga castaneiceps chapmani Carriker

4 ♂ , 3 ♀ ; San Ignacio, Chaupe, Río Jelashte.

Males differ from those of *C. c. brunneinucha* from the Junín region by having the dorsal surface, including the rectrices and margins to the remiges, brownish olive, not rufescent; crown reddish brown, in striking contrast with the color of the back; under parts paler, more ashy gray. They thus show an approach to the more northern nominate race. Females are virtually indistinguishable from females of *brunneinucha*. The type is an adult male from the Río Jelashte.

Conopophaga castaneiceps brunneinucha Berlepsch and Stolzmann

2 ♂ , 2 ♀ ; Kil. 71 (Pichis Trail), Yapas, Eneñas.

Corythopsis torquata torquata Tschudi

♂ , 2 ♀ ; Moyobamba, Eneñas.

Family **RHINOCRYPTIDAE** (Tapaculos)**Liosceles thoracicus erithacus** Sclater

♂ ; Puerto Yessup.

* The current term "ant-pipit" is singularly inappropriate for birds of this family. In the field the genus *Conopophaga* reminded me of the formicariid genus *Dysithamnus*.

Melanopareia maranonica Chapman

♂, ♀; Río Chinchipe.

In addition to color characters, this interesting bird is considerably larger than any of the races of *M. elegans* or *M. maximiliani*. The male before me has a wing of 60 mm.; that of the female measures 56 mm. flattened against the ruler. The latter may be unusually small, for Chapman gives the wing-length of 2 females as 59–61 mm. (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 123, 1924, p. 4). The color of the feet of both our specimens in life was "dusky flesh"; the bill was "black," the basal half of the lower mandible "leaden blue."

Melanopareia elegans paucalensis (Taczanowski)

6 ♂, ♀; Samne, Cartavia.

A juvenile male has the crown streaked with whitish, and some feathers on the mantle are broadly tipped with whitish with black subterminal spots. The feathers of the pectoral area are blackish basally, but are broadly tipped with yellowish buff. The posterior under parts are plain buff, but there are some orange feathers directly below the indistinct chest band. The bill in life was black, except for the basal portion of the lower mandible which was yellowish.

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